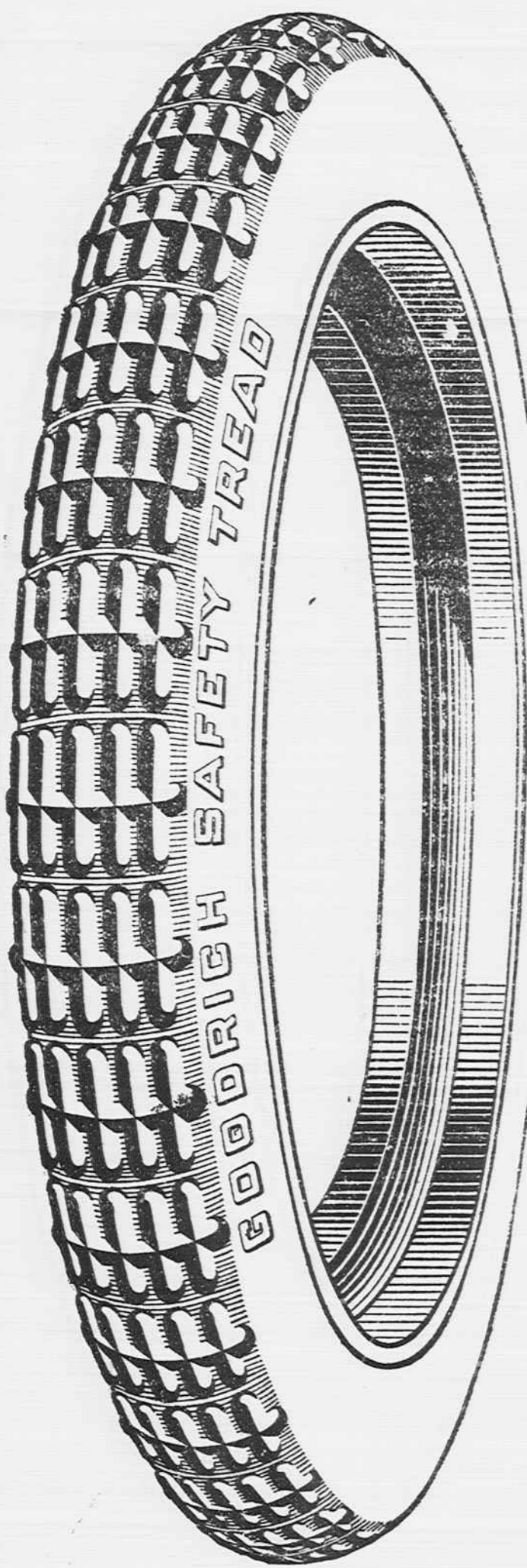


The "Gold-Standard"— —in Tires



GOODRICH Tire Values are not at all "Accidental." They spring from Conditions which are logical as the Laws of the Universe.

The best-intentioned Tire Manufacturer cannot AVOID being heavily handicapped when competing against them.

Because, —Goodrich "Conditions" summarize into this:—

1st—The longest Experience in Mfg. the Product.

2nd—The greatest Leverage on purchasing of Raw Materials at lowest prices, through ability to take largest quantities.

3rd—The lowest Cost of Manufacturing, —through largest VOLUME of Output.

4th—The clearly-demonstrated INTENTION to give Consumers and Dealers the full benefit of the large ECONOMIES resulting from possession of the three Cardinal Advantages above defined.

THE Product of such a Rubber Concern,—when marketed under such conditions,—giving the benefit of such huge Economies to Consumers may well, and logically, be considered—the "GOLD-STANDARD" in Tire Values.

Therefore:—
—When you pay MORE than the Goodrich Fair-List prices, here printed, for ANY Fabric Tire, you are merely "contributing" the difference.

Because,—You CANNOT get "better" Fabric Tires,—at ANY price!
Test them thoroughly,—and see!

THE B. F. GOODRICH CO.
Akron, O.

Goodrich "Fair-List" Prices

(SAFETY-TREADS)

30 x 3	Ford Sizes	\$10.40
30 x 3 1/2		\$13.40
32 x 3 1/2		\$15.45
33 x 4		\$22.00
34 x 4		\$22.40
35 x 4 1/2		\$31.20
36 x 4 1/2		\$31.60
37 x 5		\$37.35

GOODRICH — "Black-Tread" — TIRES

"TEXTAN"—The New Goodrich Shoe Sole (for your Feet). —Does for your SHOES what the black "Bare-foot-Rubber" Tread does for Goodrich Tires.

- Wears longer than Leather!
- Is Non-slippery!
- Is more Flexible than Leather!
- Is Waterproof!
- Is Lighter than Leather!
- Is EASIER on your Feet!

Ask your Shoe Dealer or Shoe Repairer, for Textan Soles on your next pair of Shoes.

STATE CAMPAIGN OPENS IN CITY OF SPARTANBURG

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 3).

being faithfully enforced. More convictions and fewer pardons increase the respect honest men feel for the law and also increase the fear of the law which criminals should have.

During my first year as your governor I granted clemency in forty-five cases out of a total of about 400 applications. In only two of these cases did I grant a full pardon before expiration of sentence. A full report of each case was made to the general assembly as provided by law.

I felt that something must be done for prisoners during their confinement in jails, chaingangs or penitentiaries. The prisoners should be treated humanely and persuaded to reform. This work of reformation was begun by the creation of a State board of charities and corrections.

Education reaches its helping hand to every family.

Its good effects are political, economic and social. The spread of popular government makes necessary the spread of popular education, if popular government is to be justified by the wisdom of its works. At the same time competition in every field makes technical training more necessary than ever before. The past year in our State has been marked by real progress in both scholastic and practical education.

A local option compulsory education law was enacted, and it is now in the jurisdiction of any school district to say for itself whether or not its citizens will put themselves under the protection of this law.

The teaching of agriculture and domestic science in the schools must

not be longer neglected. I intend to urge upon the legislature at its next session an increase in all these branches of education.

The same thing is true of mechanical callings.

Support for colleges and universities must be continued and we should provide for their growth and development, but since it is true that a very large percentage of our boys and girls never get beyond the common schools, I plan to urge particularly upon the legislature increased support for common schools, for mill schools, for agricultural instruction, and for better teachers and improved school facilities. It is through these schools that we gain the greatest good to the greatest number.

I promised to give to the State of South Carolina a business administration.

In this connection I desire to call your attention to the fact that the State debt amounting to about four million, eight hundred thousand dollars, on which the tax payers have since 1892 been paying 4-1/2 per cent interest, has been refunded at 4 per cent.

Previous to 1915 the State never paid less than 3-1/2 per cent interest on money borrowed for current expenses. Last year we borrowed this money at a fraction less than 2-1/2 per cent. This year we were able to make the loan at 2 per cent.

The State warehouse system must be perfected and maintained as a business institution. It must not be injected into political issues. This system should provide adequate warehouse facilities with low rate of insurance, and be a safe, practical and economical way for our farmers, to hold their cotton when prices are low or below cost of production. It

should furnish a collateral unquestioned and unassailable on which to borrow money at low rates of interest. In my opinion it can furnish one of the most important factors in the proper marketing of our staple crop.

In my first message to the legislature I urged the creation of a State tax commission in order that the assessment of property in the State might be equalized, so that the burden of taxes might fall on all alike. This need is so apparent that it does not require explanation. Such a movement is at work gathering data, and when the proper information is obtained it will set about actively performing its duty, that of equalizing the assessments on the property in the State.

Without exaggeration this administration may be described as one which for the first time has placed on the statute books laws of real value to mill operatives.

Besides the extension of mill schools, the races have been separated in the mills, so that white workmen now are not compelled to mingle with negroes.

A law has been passed forbidding discount of pay checks.

A law has been passed requiring the weekly payment of wages, and the sixty hour law has been amended so that violations may be prevented, or if committed, punished.

Of great importance, too, is the act creating the State board of arbitration for the peaceable settlement of labor disputes, without the necessity of lockouts or strikes. The relations between employer and employee should be those of friends, each working to promote the interests of the other.

The National Guard of South Carolina has proven its value in time of

danger. I called it into active service last October in Charleston when the sheriff of that county informed me that it was necessary to have them under arms to maintain order and prevent riot. I did not declare martial law, but ordered out seven companies of the National Guard, subject to order of the sheriff of the county, so as to add strength and efficiency to the civil authority. Events proved the necessity of this action, and this arm of our government by its promptness in responding to calls for service, and by its cool firm conduct under trying circumstances, justified the State in maintaining this organization, and in making it more efficient and at the same time maintaining it in such a way as to draw our men to the service.

The sacrifice of loyal service of the Confederate veterans can never fade from our memories or allow us to forget the debt of gratitude that we owe them. I favor a generous policy toward them, making their declining years softer and more comfortable, and relieving them from suffering and want.

I am proud to say that at last South Carolina has a law providing for registration of land titles, known as the Torrens system. This law is not yet perfect, but I shall urge the next legislature to make such improvements in it as will give us the best results. This act provides a less expensive method of examining titles. The perfection of this measure will be a long step toward the adoption of a rural credit system, which would provide cheap money for the farmers.

About forty-three per cent. of our white farmers are now tenants. The perfection of the Torrens system and the inauguration of rural credits will do much to enable these white tenants to become owners of their homes and farms.

I pledge myself to urge both of these measures upon the legislature. Good roads in South Carolina are a necessity, if we are to continue in progress along agricultural lines. I have always favored the building of good roads, and will continue to urge improvements in our highways.

I favor the work accomplished by the State board of health. Sickness and ill health lead to poverty, poverty leads to crime. The value of the work of this board for the prevention of sickness and disease can not be measured in dollars and cents.

Lawlessness and factionalism and ignoble politics go always hand in hand. A cruel proof of this stared me in the face when I assumed the office of governor. An institution, designed in Christian charity to care for the most helpless, the most hopeless, the most pitiable of our people, had been made year in and year out the football of politics.

I refer to the State Hospital for the Insane.

This perversion of a might mercy had reacted on every one of the 1800 patients.

These patients come from every county in the State and there are few of us who have not friends or relatives in this institution.

In the first place it is incorrect to state that the superintendent's salary was increased from three thousand dollars to six thousand dollars. For this increase the superintendent gave up his claim to the use of a house with lights, water, fuel, servants, vegetables supplied by the State, carriage and pair of horses, a driver and an automobile—perquisites or extras conservatively valued at \$1300 per year, and not including the cost of upkeep for the automobile.

The total saving in administration expenses was more than thirty-four thousand dollars the first year, a reduction of more than eleven times the cash increase in the superintendent's salary without regarding the perquisites. If the perquisites are considered, the saving in administration expenses will be more than twenty times.

Parenthetically, I might say to the physicians and prohibitionists that previously whiskey was used in the institution by the barrel. Now less than a quart a month is used.

The accomplishments of my administration make a long list.

The enforcement of law and restoration of respect for law.

The law regulating primary elections.

Local option compulsory school attendance, increased efficiency of the mill schools, the institution of agricultural training in the common schools, and night schools.

The separation of races in the mills, the prevention of the discounting of pay checks, the strengthening of the sixty hour law.

The creation of a board of conciliation.

The enactment of land registration law.

The creation of a board of charities and corrections, to modernize and improve our penal and charitable system.

The creation of a tax commission to equalize taxes.

Limiting hours of labor on interurban railways.

The enactment of a law with a provision against docking in cotton mills.

Raising the child-labor age to 14 years.

A business administration with business methods in handling the affairs of government.

The building up of the National Guard.

The recreating of and reorganization of the State Hospital for the Insane.

And, I hope, the softening of the old factional bitterness.

Gentlemen, the question is with you. The principles of reverence for law, the dignity of labor and the education of our boys and girls shall prevail.

With all my strength I have labored to be governor of all the people. No man fulfilling his oath of office

can be less than that. No ambition exists for more. I have striven for peace and prosperity with preparedness for peace or for war. You are either for or against the principles for which I stand. Shall the laws be obeyed, labor dignified and our white boys and girls educated? I have so labored, recognizing the dignity of all labor, believing in the education of our people, having faith in the building up of Christian character, and with obedience to and reverence for the law, which as long as the power is mine I shall enforce.

The question is with you. Your verdict will be expressed at the ballot box on August 29th. I have fought a good fight. I have kept the faith, but I have not finished my course.

FIERCE BATTLE FOUGHT: LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)

mediately moved forward and attacked Gen. Gomez's command.

"All the prisoners admitted that the blame should be put on the American commander for having ordered the attack. The prisoners were sent to Chihuahua with the customary protection."

Gen. Gonzales said that the report of the engagement was made to him by Lieut. Col. Genoveso Rivas, who succeeded to the command of the Carranza troops with the fall of Gen. Gomez.

Whichever side began the engagement the Mexicans had the advantage for they provided themselves with a machine gun and this is supposed to have done deadly execution in the ranks of the Americans. That the latter were not inefficient, however, was proved by the number of Mexicans coming north on a train bound for Juarez.

Now Well

"Thedford's Black-Draught is the best all-round medicine I ever used," writes J. A. Steelman, of Pattonville, Texas. "I suffered terribly with liver troubles, and could get no relief. The doctors said I had consumption. I could not work at all. Finally I tried

THEDFORD'S BLACK-DRAUGHT

and to my surprise, I got better, and am to-day as well as any man." Thedford's Black-Draught is a general, cathartic, vegetable liver medicine, that has been regulating irregularities of the liver, stomach and bowels, for over 70 years. Get a package today. Insist on the genuine—Thedford's. E-70

Got Rid of My Corns With Magic "Gets-It"

Simplest Corn Cure in the World—No Pain, no Fuss. New, Sure Way.

When corns make you almost "die with your boots on," when you've soaked them and picked them and sliced them, when corn-swalling salves, and tapes, bandages and plasters that make corns pop-eyed have only made your corns grow faster, just hold your heart a moment and figure this. Put two drops of "Gets-It" on the corn. It dries at once. You can



Why Have Corns At All When "Gets-It" Removes Them the New, Dead-Sure Way?

put your shoe and stocking on right over it. The corn is doomed. It makes the corn come off clear and clean. It's the new, easy way. Nothing to stick or press on the corn. You can wear smaller shoes. You'll be a joy-walker. No pain, no trouble. Accept no substitutes.

"Gets-It" is sold by druggists everywhere, 25c a bottle, or sent direct by E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, Ill. Sold in Newberry and recommended as the world's best corn remedy by Gilder & Weeks, W. G. Mayes and P. E. Way.

BORAX IN THE FAMILY WASH

Most everyone knows that borax gives greater cleansing power to soap.

Soap without borax is like bread without yeast!

There must be one part borax to three parts soap. This is only possible in borax soap chips. Not possible in bar soap.

"20 Mule Team Borax Soap Chips" at 25c will do more cleaning than 50c worth of bar soap or washing powder.

MAYR'S WONDERFUL REMEDY for STOMACH trouble

ONE DOSE WILL CONVINCE

Gall Stones, Cancer and Ulcers of the Stomach and Intestines, Auto-Intoxication, Yellow Jaundice, Appendicitis and other fatal ailments result from Stomach Trouble. Thousands of Stomach Sufferers owe their complete recovery to Mayr's Wonderful Remedy. Unlike any other for Stomach Ailments. For sale by Gilder & Weeks and druggists everywhere.



These are
some of the
Big Stars
appearing
in

METRO PICTURES

Is your theatre
showing
them?



The Quinine That Does Not Affect The Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, L. TIVE BROMO QUININE is better than other Quinine and does not cause nervous ringing in head. Remember the full name for the signature of E. W. G. P.